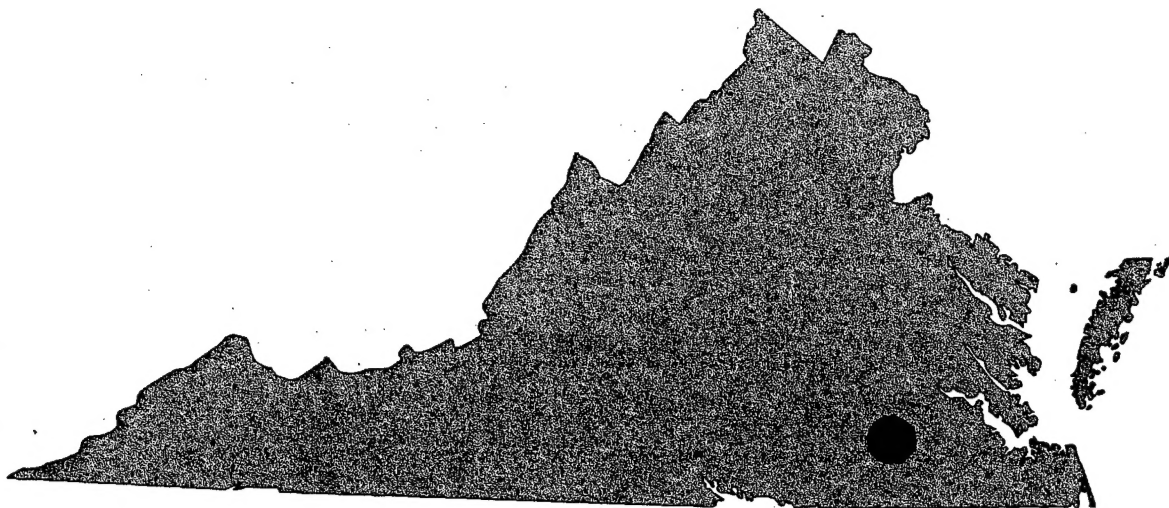


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# **COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT PICKETT, VIRGINIA**

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,  
Technical Report No. 89**



**Prepared for the  
U.S. Army Environmental Center,  
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
St. Louis District,  
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management  
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY  
FOR FORT PICKETT, VIRGINIA**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the  
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act  
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the  
U.S. Army Environmental Center,  
Environmental Compliance Division  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
St. Louis District,  
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the  
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,  
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,  
Technical Report No. 89**

**March 1996**

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## OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Fort Pickett in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Fort Pickett began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Virginia Department of Historical Resources, in Richmond, Virginia. The records search was performed in December 1995, and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT PICKETT

Archaeological work on Fort Pickett is reported to have begun with a historic properties survey conducted through a review of the literature by Mary Cecelia Godburn in 1977. No artifact collections are believed to have resulted from that survey. Since 1977, two other groups have performed additional archaeological investigations:

Browning Archaeological Consultants, Richmond Virginia, and  
College of William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia

Only the investigations conducted by the College of William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research are believed to have produced artifact collections. The investigations are reported to have consisted of a systematic survey of the installation undertaken to identify cultural resource sites.

### SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Totals of approximately 3 ft<sup>3</sup> of archaeological artifact material and 8 linear inches of documentation have been reportedly identified for Fort Pickett. As of the date of this report, the artifacts are believed to be curated at the College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research in Williamsburg, Virginia. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include stone tools and ceramics. The historic period materials recovered include glass, metal, brick, and ceramics. No human remains were excavated.

Less than 1 linear inch of archaeological documentation for Fort Pickett, but no artifacts, is housed at Browning & Associates, Ltd., Midlothian, Virginia

The materials curated at the College of William & Mary were collected during a 1994 survey of Fort Pickett. Materials in this collection date from both the prehistoric and historic periods and include flaked stone tools, stone chipping debris, fire cracked rock, prehistoric pottery, historic period ceramics, metal, glass, and animal bone. No prehistoric or historic period human remains are included in the collection of archaeological materials from Fort Pickett.

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort Pickett* (Appendix I) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

#### **NAGPRA-Related Items**

No human skeletal remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony have been reported to be among the artifacts collected from archaeological sites on Fort Pickett.

The final determination of any funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Fort Pickett collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

### **REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

One list of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Pickett is attached. Appendix II contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research. No references to Fort Pickett are contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

### **NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH FORT PICKETT**

Fort Pickett is located in southeastern Virginia in Brunswick, Nottoway, and Dinwiddie counties. The area was historically occupied by the Nottoway tribe, with the Meherrin tribe in the same region, but historically located further to the south.



Spanish explorers are believed to have first contacted the Native Americans living in coastal and tidewater Virginia in the 1520s. Although they made no attempt to establish a settlement for another 50 years, evidence of firsthand knowledge of the area is provided by the detail of maps produced during the initial contact. In 1570, with the help of a Native American that had been kidnapped as a youth by Spanish explorers, Spanish Jesuits established a mission on the banks of the York River. A year later, the former captive led an attack on the mission, killing the missionaries. A punitive raid by the Spaniards resulted in the deaths of over 30 tribesmen. Because of the hostilities created during this missionizing effort, no further settlement of the central coast region was attempted until 1584 when the English landed on Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina. Two British attempts to establish settlements off the coast of North Carolina failed. In 1607, a permanent settlement was finally established at Jamestown, Virginia (Feest 1990).

The Meherrin and Nottoway tribes are believed to have inhabited the portion of southeastern Virginia that lies south of the Blackwater River (Feest 1990:17) which includes location of present day Fort Pickett. These tribes were first identified in that region by Edward Bland during his exploration of Virginia and North Carolina in 1650 (Boyce 1978:286; Waldman 1985:81). Sams (1916:379) specifically states that the Meherrin inhabited present-day Brunswick County, in which Fort Pickett is partially located, but believes that they did not settle in Virginia until after the arrival of the Europeans, sometime around 1665.

The Iroquoian-speaking Nottoway and Meherrin tribes were not a part of the Algonquian related Powhatan confederation of tribes that inhabited much of coastal and tidewater Virginia (Craven 1971:58), but, rather, are believed to have been related to the Sus-que-han-nas (Sams 1916:379) or the Tuscarora (Johnson 1992:41). The Nottoway were named in a 1677 treaty of peace and allegiance between Great Britain and several Virginia tribes (Boyce 1978:286; Jones 1988:191). Following this treaty, the Nottoway provided protection to the colonists from the Five Nations and other more distant tribes until 1718 when treaties were signed with the Five Nations and other northern tribes (Boyce 1978:286). By the early eighteenth century, the expanding colonial territory had surrounded the traditional Nottoway and Meherrin lands and the tribes had moved southeastward along the Nottoway and Meherrin rivers (Boyce 1978:286).

The later history of the Meherrin tribe is uncertain. According to Boyce (1978:286), they were said to have been living in North Carolina in 1761, and may have been absorbed shortly thereafter by the Tuscarora. Currently, the Meherrin tribe is recognized as a separate tribal entity by the state of North Carolina, and according to David Cepil, Executive Director of the Meherrin Nation of North Carolina, the tribe is pursuing federal recognition at this time (telephone conversation with David Cepil: 8 March 1996). The Nottoway, according to Boyce (1978:287), disappeared as a group following intermarriage with local European and African-American populations, and small-scale migration. Boyce indicates that the last person claiming Nottoway descent died in 1963 (Boyce 1978:278). Shannon Dawdy, Archaeologist Planner for the University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, contends that the "extinction" of the Nottoway tribe refers only to descendants of the tribe that had intermarried with Whites, and that



small numbers of Nottoway-African American descendants are known to exist but no organized group represents these families (telephone conversation with Shannon Dawdy: 7 March 1996).

At present, no federally recognized tribes are associated with the prehistoric or historic groups that occupied Virginia (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995), and no aboriginal land claims have been adjudicated within the state (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

## SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation.

At this point in time, there is no federally recognized point of contact for either the Nottoway or Meherrin tribes. Several groups of Indians claiming a relationship to Virginia groups have sent letters of intent to petition the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition: the Mattaponi Tribe (Mattaponi Indian Reservation), the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, Inc. (Mattaponi Indian Tribal Association, Inc.), and the United Rappahannock Tribe. None has yet to submit a petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:6,8).

No human remains and/or funerary objects were identified among the collections from Fort Pickett, therefore no Section 5 Inventory will be required. Should any Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony be intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered in the future, the installation must comply with Section 3 (c) and (d) of NAGPRA.

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) and 43 CFR 10 (Implementing Regulations) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

---

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Bureau of Indian Affairs

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U.S.G.S.

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT PICKETT, VIRGINIA**

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

<b>REPOSITORY:</b>	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
<b>REPOSITORY POC:</b>	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
<b>TELEPHONE:</b>	The telephone number for the repository POC.
<b>COLLECTION ID:</b>	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
<b>SITE NUMBERS:</b>	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
<b>FIELDWORK DATES:</b>	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.

**EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:** The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

**COLLECTION SIZE:** The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

**DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS:** General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

**ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD:** Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

**BASIS OF DETERMINATION:** Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

**SECTION 5 MATERIALS:** Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

## Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/C
Browning & Associates, Ltd., Midlothian, VA	Lyle E. Browning	(804) 379-1666	Ford Pickett	Nottoway County #3	1984	Browning & Associates, L Midlothian, V/
Center for Archaeological Research, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA	Debbie Davenport	(804) 221-2585	Fort Pickett Project # 93-51	44BR75-44BR90, 44BR92-44BR94, 44DW228, 44DW255, 44NT15-44NT42, 44NT91	1994	Center for Archaeologica Research, Co William & Ma Williamsburg.



Location of Archaeological Collections From: Fort Pickett, Virginia [FORSCOM]

As of March 1996

	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination
	1984	Browning & Associates, Ltd., Midlothian, VA	< 0.1 linear ft.	Documentation			
4BR94, 15-	1994	Center for Archaeological Research, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA	3 cu. ft. Artifacts; .75 linear ft. of Documents	Lithics, Fire Cracked Rock, Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Brick, Faunal Bone & Associated Documentation	Prehistoric; Historic		

als	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
				No
eramics, one &	Prehistoric; Historic			No

## APPENDIX II

### MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work.

In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

Fieldwork  
Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

## PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Information obtained by: \_\_\_\_\_

*PD-C Project:*

Subject Property:

*Repository (name and location):*

*Record Collection Name/Number:*

*Report Date and Length (in pages):*

*Author(s):*

*Title:*

*Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):*

*Subcontractor/Address (city, state):*

*Report Series and Number:*

*Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):*

*Sponsoring Agency/Address:*

*Project Name and Location:*

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

*Site Numbers:*

*Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):*

*Material Classes (range):*

*Artifact Collections and Locations:*

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

*Record Collections and Locations:*

*NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)*

Human Skeletal Remains \_\_\_\_\_

Objects

Associated Funerary \_\_\_\_\_

Unassociated Funerary \_\_\_\_\_

Sacred \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Patrimony \_\_\_\_\_

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐  
Number of Attached Sheets \_\_\_\_\_

Object Data Sheet ☐  
Number of Attached Sheets \_\_\_\_\_

*Cultural Affiliation(s):*

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

*Comments:*

MCX List of References for Fort Pickett, Virginia [FORSCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort Pickett, VA

Last name : Browning

First name : Lyle

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey, Fort Pickett Armory Site

Series :

Date : 05/25/84

Length : 10

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Department of Military Affairs, Virginia National Guard, Richmond, VA

Contractor : Lyle E. Browning, Archeology Consultant

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Pickett, VA

Last name : Godburn

First name : Mary

Middle Initial : Cecelia

Secondary Authors :

Title : Historic Properties Survey, Fort Pickett, Virginia

Series :

Date : 1977

Length : 167

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Pickett, VA

Last name : Huston

First name : Clifton

Middle Initial : A.

Secondary Authors : Charles M. Downing and Anne S. Beckett

Title : A Cultural Resource Assessment of Fort Pickett, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties, Virginia

Series :

Date : 05/15/95

Length : 460

Contract Number : DACW65-93-D-0039

Sponsoring Agency : US Corps of Engineers-Norfolk District, Norfolk, VA

Contractor : J.M. Waller Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor : The William and Mary Center for Archeological Research